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THE SPEAKERSHIP FIGHT.

UNSUCCESSFUL CONTEST IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Truce Arranged Until 10 O'Clock To-morrow Morning, When the Battle Will Be Resumed—Details of the Proceedings Yesterday.

Before 11 o'clock yesterday there were signs at the Capitol of the approaching conflict over the Speakership. Lieutenants of the various candidates were on hand and picked out available rooms for the headquarters of their principals adjacent to the hall of the House. Mr. Mills was assigned the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Crisp the room of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. McMillan the adjoining subcommittee room, Mr. Springer the River and Harbor Committee room, and Mr. Hatch the Naval Committee room.

At least an hour before the caucus met these headquarters began to fill up with the adherents of the candidates. The corridors in the neighborhood were thronged, and there was much hurrying to and fro, much whispered consultation and much talk of "standing firm" and "second choice," and other things pertinent to the important issue of the day.

The hall of the House was occupied by a throng of people, most of whom were there from idle curiosity, but there were also many members present. In the lobby back of the House workmen were busy adding one more painting to the portrait gallery of former Speakers of the House. They hung a portrait of Thomas B. Reed on the wall, and it was soon surrounded by a throng of critics.

Nearly all the delegations of those States which have no Senators held secret caucuses at the Capitol shortly after noon to prepare for the last final struggle. Only in the meeting of the Illinois delegation was any general interest manifested, as hopes were still entertained by all the other candidates that Mr. Springer's forces would go to pieces on the first ballot. The meeting of the delegation, however, failed to give them any great grounds for this hope. After the meeting, however, Messrs. Fithian, Forman, and Wike announced that they would probably desert Mr. Springer and vote for Mr. Mills.

Almost immediately upon the beginning of the business of the caucus trouble arose upon the question as to how the voting should proceed, by secret or open ballot. The question was referred to a committee on rules, consisting of one member named by each candidate. At first all the members of the committee except Mr. Bynum favored a secret ballot. Mr. Bynum said he would not agree to a secret ballot until he consulted Mr. Mills, in whose interests he was on the committee. On his return he started to enter a vigorous protest against a secret ballot, when the other members said that it was a matter on which they did not care to insist, and that, sooner than have any dispute over it, they would recommend an open ballot, which report was submitted to the caucus and adopted.

The roll call showed the presence of all the Democratic members except seven. The absentees included the five candidates and Messrs. Fyan, of Missouri, who has a broken leg, it is said, and Buchanan, of Virginia, who is sick.

As stated by Chairman Holman, 227 representatives were present, a majority of whom would be 114.

It was suggested that a rule be adopted declaring a two-third vote of the caucus essential to nomination, but the suggestion did not find favor and was abandoned.

It was then agreed nominations of candidates should be made by name only and the ballots taken *in voce*, names being called in the order of the House roll.

The other rules of procedure adopted were as follows:

A majority of all the votes cast in the caucus shall be necessary to a choice.

Nominations shall be made in the following order: 1. Speaker; 2. Clerk; 3. Sergeant-at-Arms; 4. Doorkeeper; 5. Postmaster; 6. Chaplain.

On all questions not on nominations speeches shall be limited to five minutes.

The rules of the Fifteenth Congress, so far as applicable, shall govern the proceedings of this caucus, except as herein modified.

The rules were adopted by acclamation and the various candidates were placed in nomination. Mr. Mills was nominated by Mr. Culberson, of Texas; Mr. Crisp by Mr. Blount, of Georgia; Mr. Springer by Mr. Newberry, of Illinois; Mr. McMillan by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee; and Mr. Hatch by Mr. Brand of Missouri.

Chairman Holman at this juncture called the attention of the caucus to the fact that it had always been the custom to admit no one to the caucus but members entitled to vote. It was ordered that ex-members and all others not entitled to vote should retire.

The first ballot resulted:

Crisp	84
Mills	75
Springer	32
McMillan	18
Hatch	14
Stevens	1

The details were as follows:

For Crisp—Messrs. Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Ammerman, Bacon, Bankhead, Beaman, Bentley, Blanchard, Blunt, Branch, Bullock, Burn, Cadmus, Campbell, Cattle, Cutchings, Clarke (Ala.), Cobb (Ala.), Cochran, Compton, Cowles, Crawford, Cummings, Daniel, Donovan, Dorgan, Dunphy, Edmunds, Elliott, Ellis, English, Eyles, Everett, Fellows, Fitch, Forney, Fowler, Geissenbinder, Gillespie, Gray, Greenleaf, Haynes, Hemphill, Henderson, Herbert, Johnstone (S. C.), Jones, Kribbs, Lawson (Ga.), Layton, Lester (Va.), Lester (Ga.), Little, Little, Livingston, Mallory, McDonald, McKay, McKee, Montgomery, Moses, Oates, O'Ferrall, Outwaite, Owens, Page (Md.), Patterson, Paynter, Pendleton, Rayner, Robertson, Rockwell, Rusk, Stackhouse, Stump, Stillman, Turner, Turpin, Van Horn, Warwick, Wheeler (Ala.), Williams (N. C.), and Winn—84.

For Mills—Messrs. Abbott, Andrew, Bally, Bowman, Bannig, Brawley, Brockbridge,

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER OF FOREIGNERS IN MONGOLIA.

Five Hundred Christians, Several Native Priests, a Mongolian Prince, and a Number of Unconverted Natives Slain.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The Chinese Legation in this city received an official dispatch to-day to the effect that on the night of November 18 two secret societies, named Tsintan and Tsaili, composed of emigrants from China proper, proceeded to Mongolia and inaugurated a revolt against the foreigners and Christians centered in the district of Tehayoung, in the province of Jehol. According to the latest estimates from 300 to 500 Christians, several native priests, a Mongolian prince and some unconverted natives were massacred. Many churches were pillaged and burned, especially in the towns of Tsientang and Pingtsun. The Emperor, on learning of the uprising, ordered the Tsungli-Yamen to telegraph to the Governor General of the province and to all the Tartar commanders in Manchuria to dispatch all their available troops to the scene of the revolt. The first engagement between the troops and the rebels took place on November 25. The rebels were defeated, the troops advancing on them from various points and completely surrounding them. The different commanders have been instructed to protect all religious establishments and to prevent further massacres. The rebels are unable to count on the support of the inhabitants, and it is very likely they will soon be suppressed.

The first interruption was by Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, who, at the conclusion of the sixth ballot, moved that a recess be taken until 7:30 p. m. This proposition, however, was overwhelmingly rejected.

Mr. Springer's candidacy was handicapped by the fact that three men of his own State delegation deserted him and went to Mr. Mills upon the first ballot. These men were Messrs. Fithian, Forman, and Lane, and they were subsequently joined by Messrs. Wike, Cobb, and Williams, who deserted the candidate of their State and voted steadily for Mr. Mills in the long contest which followed.

During all this time, however, Mr. Springer was receiving constant support from the Michigan delegation and a portion of the Indiana and Wisconsin delegations and his loyal followers in Illinois for a long time felt encouraged that this outside support would ultimately rally the deserting Illinois members to the solid support of Mr. Springer.

The four Missouri men who so valiantly supported Mr. Hatch were Messrs. Byrne, Cobb, De Armond and Tarney.

The first man to shift from one of the leading candidates to the other was Mr. Kribbs, of Pennsylvania, who, at the request of Mr. Mutchler, of the same State, voted for Mr. Mills. On a subsequent ballot, however, Mr. Kribbs returned to Mr. Crisp's support.

Messrs. Dockery and Bland, of Missouri, voted for Mills on the fourth ballot, and Messrs. Gantz, of Ohio, changed from Mr. Springer to Mr. Crisp, in order, as he said, to partially offset the action of some of Mr. Springer's Illinois supporters, who had deserted to Mr. Mills.

It was after 8 o'clock ere the tenth ballot was concluded, and members began to get very weary, as ballot after ballot passed without showing material change. The caucus had now been in session over six hours with no prospect of adjournment. The members began to pair off for 15 minutes at a time in order to take a hasty lunch at the restaurant below.

The incessant call of the roll told wearily on Messrs. Blanchard and Anderson, and alternate secretaries were selected in the persons of Mr. Caminetti, of California, and Rusk, of Maryland.

During all this time constant pressure was being exerted by the various leading candidates to scatter the forces of Messrs. Springer, McMillan and Hatch, but the hardy followers of these gentlemen stood resolute.

Various members began to discuss the advisability of choosing a candidate for temporary Speaker and postponing the selection of a permanent Speaker until next Monday evening, but the proposition failed to find general favor because of the fear of a contest over the election of the temporary Speaker.

On the twelfth ballot Messrs. Mills and Hatch held their own. Messrs. Crisp and McMillan lost one each, while Mr. Springer showed a gain of three; Messrs. Bullock (Fla.) and Weadock (Mass.) had concluded to support Mr. Springer, while Mr. Gantz, of Ohio, had returned to his first choice.

After the seventeenth ballot, which showed no change in the situation, the caucus, on motion of Mr. Brill, of Massachusetts, who though a constant supporter of Moses T. Stevens, of the Old Bay State, could not be charged with making the motion in the interest of any of the candidates, adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

The motion was carried unanimously, those in favor of fighting it being in a hopeless minority and offering no opposition.

THE DECISION TO ADJOURN was the result of a prior understanding on the part of all five candidates, who finally being unable to see whether there would be or would not be any advantage in holding the caucus together, agreed to adjourn and take the chances. It was the candidates' understanding that the caucus would adjourn to meet again immediately after the formal opening of the House for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress. The members, however, showed a decided sentiment in favor of another attempt to elect a Speaker before the House convenes, and accordingly voted an amendment changing the time of meeting of the caucus to 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The seventeenth and last ballot stood:

Crisp	84
Mills	75
Springer	32
McMillan	18
Hatch	14
Stevens	1

The members quickly dispersed, to seek much-needed rest before beginning the difficult task of breaking a lock, for which a number of gentlemen think themselves eminently fitted.

GERMANY'S NEW POLICY.

Von Caprivi's Modification of Bismarck's Protective System.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—On Tuesday next Chancellor Von Caprivi will introduce in the Reichstag the treaties of commerce recently negotiated with Austria and Switzerland. Though the *Reichszeiger* is expected to publish the text of the treaties in an extrablatt to-morrow, the exact nature of the arrangements has not as yet been revealed. The Chancellor gave his first parliamentary dinner on Thursday last. The treaties were the chief subject of conversation. The Chancellor, however, refused to give any information regarding their terms. Beyond humorous predictions that everybody would find something to like in them, he declined to speak. He privately informed several of the members who were his guests on this occasion that urgency would be demanded by the Government for the debate to decide the tariff proposals. He declared that he would oppose sending the treaties to a committee, as the plans of the Government forbade protracted delay in the acceptance of the treaties. Since the dinner the talk in the lobby of the Reichstag shows that a majority of the members are determined to send the treaties to a committee if for no other reason than to hear Chancellor Von Caprivi give reasons for a commercial policy which he could not reveal in the open sitting of the House. Although the full details of the treaties have not been made public it is known that they determine the tariffs for the next twelve years. They modify Prince Bismarck's protective system, which has been in existence since 1879. They fix the maximum tariff, but leave the Government elastic powers in regard to the minimum duties. The publication of the details is awaited with excited interest.

THE DESPOTIC EMPEROR.

A Danger That Cannot Be Overlooked—All Parties Excited.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The silence of the *Reichszeiger*, which is the Government's organ, in regard to the Emperor's supposed speech to the recruits at Potsdam, in which he is alleged to have said that the soldiers belonged to him, body and soul, is taken to confirm the truth of the report which first appeared in an obscure paper, the *Neisapresse*, to which it was communicated by one of the recruits. The semi-official papers at first vaguely asserted that the words of the Emperor had been distorted. Now the ultra-conservative press, *Post, Kreuz, Zeitung*, and other papers of that class defend the imperial language as expressing the extent of the allegiance the soldiers owe the Emperor through their oaths. Apart from the ultra-conservatives, general anxiety is expressed because of the despotic tendencies shown by the Emperor in his recent utterances. The Liberal organs demand that a public denial be made of the words attributed to His Majesty.

Professor Delbrück, who for a long time was a tutor in the family of the late Emperor Frederick, has written that the words the Emperor inscribed in the Munich *Register* and the general tone of the address made on that occasion constituted danger that cannot be overlooked. Every class of the community and every class in the State are anxiously excited over His Majesty's utterances. The public, the professor says, must feel as though they had received something in the nature of an insult.

THE BLAINE DIVORCE SUIT.

Demand Upon James G. Blaine, Jr., for Alimony and Expenses.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 5.—A motion was filed here by Mrs. Mary Nevins Blaine, praying for temporary alimony and attorney's fees. Mrs. Blaine in her motion states that she is in a crippled condition both physically and financially, and she petitions the court that the defendant, James G. Blaine, Jr., be required to pay her the sum of \$1,000 as temporary alimony, for expenses of the suit, and the further sum of \$500 for attorney fees. The hearing of the motion was set for December 20.

The complaint alleges that James G. Blaine, Jr., willfully abandoned the plaintiff without cause, leaving in her custody a 3-year-old child which she has since taken care of and supported without help from the defendant. On these grounds she demands a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony, the sole custody of her child, and that he be required to pay a reasonable sum for expenses of the action for divorce and counsel fees, and required to pay such sum for alimony as the court may decide for the future support of herself and children. Mrs. Blaine, who is now at Sioux Falls, is expected in this city next week.

Blood Drawn With a Lash.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 5.—Five hundred spectators witness three whippings at New-castle this morning. William Wood and Edward Smith, who robbed Robert Smith's dwelling and murderously assaulted the awakened owners, took forty lashes each, and stood one hour in the pillory. Wood not being strong physically was lightly whipped. Smith's forty lashes were vigorously applied and brought forth drops of blood, but he took the punishment without wincing. This is believed to be the first time in years that blood has followed the lash. Elias Sengars, a colored chicken thief, took twenty lashes equalling a great deal and giving a piercing yell at last stroke.

The American Girl in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Casino, the leading club of Berlin, gave a dinner to-night to Count Luetichau, the retiring president. The cream of Berlin society was present. As an instance of the social position of the American girl here it may be stated that among the fifteen ladies invited to this dinner five were Americans. Three of them were Frau Von Versen, nee Clemens, of St. Louis, wife of the commander of the Fourth Army Corps; Countess Bernsdorf, nee Luckmeir, of New York; and Baroness Zedlitz, nee Roosevelt, of New York.

The Defunct Maverick Bank.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—It is stated that the first dividend to Maverick Bank creditors will not be declared before January 1. The receiver deposited \$50,000 with the sub-treasurer yesterday, making \$2,350,000 so far on this account.

B. F. Jones a Candidate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—Hon. B. F. Jones, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced himself as a candidate for delegate to the national convention in place of Major Wymann, of Allegheny, who has withdrawn.

Divorce Record Beaten.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Judge Collins yesterday beat the record in divorce cases. He heard and took under advisement twenty-six cases in two hours and twenty minutes, or an average of about one every five minutes. Several were heard inside of four minutes each.

A Day of Terror.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 5.—Thursday was a day of terror in Colima. Between the hours of 4 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. on that day the volcano of Colima was in a state of violent eruption, and at 8 o'clock that night a heavy shower of ashes began falling upon the city. It lasted over an hour, covering the streets and roofs of buildings with ashes and greatly terrifying the inhabitants.

Trim Little War Ship Launched.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The 20,000-ton cruiser Montgomery now rides beside her sister ship, the Detroit, at the Columbian Iron Works. The trim little war ship slid from the ways as gracefully as could be desired and the common-place affair took place without the Navy Department or the people here giving it other than the passing note. The boilers for the Montgomery await her at the dock.

Art Works for the World's Fair.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The fact that the Art Department of the Chicago exhibition has given so many commissions to American artists in Paris, has made the fair very popular in art circles here. Besides the colossal statues for the fair now under way in the studios of French and Macmonnies, Douglas Connat, George Schreyer, and William Dodge are at work on large panel decorations for the Building of Liberal Arts.

A Trim Little War Ship Launched.

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SHEPHERD WHITE'S CASE.

IT WILL COME UP IN THE CRIMINAL COURT TO-MORROW.

The Young Man's Counsel Hopeful of Getting Him Acquitted—Letters From Boston and Chicago Offering White Employment.

To-morrow morning, in the Criminal Court B. Shepherd White will be called to the bar to answer one of the several indictments found against him some months since for forgery and embezzlement. The circumstances of this young man's wrong-doing are too well known to need recalling, and it may be safely stated that his trial will be attended by quite a number of people who usually are not given to devoting their time to court proceedings. White will be defended by Mr. George K. French, a rising young attorney here, from whom it is learned that the nature of the defense will be rather to explain away the seemingly point-blank charges alleged, and to show such extenuating circumstances as will convince the court and jury that there was at all times an utter lack of guilty intent on the part of White.

Young White feels very hopeful of the result, believing that when all the evidence is in, that he will be acquitted. He has in the possession of his counsel many letters from prominent business men of Boston, Chicago, and Omaha, not only bearing testimony to his business ability, but also stating that notwithstanding his present unfortunate position they have the utmost confidence in his integrity. Indeed, a SUNDAY HERALD reporter, who was shown these letters, noticed that no less than four different business men out West were both willing to advance the funds necessary to pay off all of the losses occasioned by White's operations, and upon his release take him in their employ. But, although neither Mr. Corning nor Lewis Johnson's bank is pressing the case, the District Attorney does not feel authorized to do other than bring the matter to a speedy trial.

White has now been in jail about four months, and about two months ago he had the misfortune to lose his mother. His mother left two other children, two girls, younger than White, and these are supported by an old grandmother, with whom they live in Boston. They are without means, and it can be said of White that he has always done his share in assisting to support them.

In the Criminal Court yesterday morning Mr. French, White's counsel, moved a continuance of the case, filing in support of his motion an affidavit of his client, in which he affirmed that several days ago he was placed on "dry" diet at the jail because he had refused to obey the orders of a jail official directing him to bathe himself in company with a number of other prisoners. In consequence of that punishment he had become greatly weakened, and therefore was entirely unable at the present time to undergo the fatigue and strain of a trial. Judge Bradley, while denying the motion, took occasion to say that it seemed to him that the jail management would be benefited by an investigation into the methods pursued there in their care of the prisoners, especially in their infliction of punishment. They had, he thought, exceeded their authority in the latter matter on several instances, and he was led to believe that Moore, the murderer of Jarndorf, had had his naturally brutal passions aroused to the point of murder by the manner in which he had been punished. District Attorney Cole assured the Court that he would acquaint the warden of the jail with comments of the Court in the present case that he might take the steps necessary. Warden Burke could not be found last night, but it was learned from one of the officers that White had been granted unusual privileges during his present confinement in jail, and that he was regarded as a model visitor, quiet and gentlemanly in his behavior, and strictly observant of the rules and regulations of the prison.

Death of Colonel Conrad.

OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 5.—Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Twenty-first United States Infantry, died yesterday at Fort Randall while on a tour of inspection of his regiment.

Specie Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Export of specie from this port during the week, \$87,300 gold, and \$337,819 silver. Imports of specie, \$503,294 gold, and \$29,137 silver.

The Dom Pedro Obsequies.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The French Government has decided that royal obsequies are proper in the case of Dom Pedro.

Death of Captain Joseph Keefe.

BOISE CITY, IOWA, Dec. 5.—Captain Joseph Keefe, Company C, Fourth Infantry, died here yesterday.

News Notes.

Government receipts yesterday, \$733,326. E. Oliver was appointed postmaster at Oliverville, Va.

Amount of 41 per cent. bonds redeemed to date \$22,103,150, leaving outstanding \$3,400,550.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer, except in northern New York stationary temperature; southwesterly winds.

Thermometer readings yesterday: 8 a. m., 38; 12 m., 64; 8 p. m., 48. Maximum, 57; minimum, 36. Temperature same date last year. Maximum, 44; minimum, 27.